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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

To Meſſrs. BREAK-WINDOWS & Co. of the Borough of NORFOLK.

WHAT could poſſeſs you to rear up your D——d heads and become the common diſturbers of the peace on Wedneſday night the 26th of December between one and two o'clock? Was it to gratify old J—s and the Darning-Needle, who are no better then Shayes, and his next in command, or their accomplices: Therefore be it made known all over this ſtate, you that were guilty of breaking of doors and the windows of Cornelius Calvert and others, are a peſt to ſociety, and a diſgrace to the human race: Are you men or Monſters in human ſhape that act under the banners of ſedition and ſtrife as it appears to me that is the plan which you go on? Can you give your reaſons you daſtardly wretches for your unnatural behaviour, why you have degenerated to ſo low an ebb as to turn Mobites and be the diſturbers of the peaceable inhabitants of this town?—Dont your own ſavageneſs, your own cruelty and barbarity ſtare you in your own faces, and tell you that you are a curſe to this Borough and yourſelves alſo? Dont your own wicked conſcience tell you that whoever drives away their citizens, drives away alſo their trade and commerce, their houſe rent and negro hire, and every other bleſſing of life? Can you give a reaſon for driving away the deligent induſtrious man? No, has there been any good living in this town ſince Major William Orange was barbarouſly treated and drove out of it? No, Becauſe the offender never was puniſhed for his crimes. The very dregs of the earth cannot act more cowardly or infamouſly then the new raiſed corps that belongs to Meſſrs BREAK-WINDOWS & Co. of Norfolk, becauſe they do theſe dirty works like thieves and robbers in dead of night, then take their flight and run off as if they were afraid of a brace being put into them! Oh cowardice the bane and root of all evil, ſhudder at the thoughts of your unnatural and unmanly behaviour. Indightment and ſuits formerly gave the Darning-Needle ſuch a fleecing, that when the ſuits were to be tried in 79, he cried *Pecavi*, and paid his quoto ſince towards breaking the windows of ſaid Calvert in 68 and 69, and alſo towards a Brigg (if not her cargo) in 75. Now after giving him good quarters in 79, what could poſſeſs him to ever act his part on the 3d of July laſt; may he be aware of him, he took his orders from, on that day, for after the 2d mob was diſperſed, he came to my window, traitor like; Jonathan beware of him alſo, he prevented you from being further bound to your good behaviour, afterwards you dont know his low art and cunning he expects for preventing you from being further bound, it will pay off his old ſcore ſome hundreds of pounds that he owes to the eſtate of your Anceſtor, and lives on the ſpoil of his widow and the fartherleſs. Tell J——s, not to be ſo in nature, if he dont diſiſt, he may want to cry *Pecavi* when its too late. Happy would it be for Norfolk, if thoſe that miſled the new raiſed corps was with Shays a cracking of nuts, and never to return again, and if they will begin again, they muſt expect to be held up for their former and latter miſdeeds.

PLAIN TRUTH.

Richmond, January 16, 1788.

A N A C T

Directing the mode of proceeding under certain EXECUTIONS.

WHEREAS it is repreſented to the General-Aſſembly, that great injury has been ſuſtained both by the debtors and creditors within this Commonwealth, by the operation of the preſent laws concerning executions: For remedy whereof,

BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, That ſo much of all and every act and acts of Aſſembly as empowers the ſheriffs or other officer levying an execution on the goods or other eſtate of the debtor, to reſtore ſuch goods or eſtate ſo taken, to the debtor, on his entering into bond with ſecurity to pay the money or tobacco for which execution was ſo ſerved, and all coſts, with lawful intereſt for the ſame, to ſuch creditor within three months, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

AND be it further enacted, That on all executions hereafter iſſued, the ſheriff or other officer having publiſhed notice of the time and place of ſuch ſale, at the door of the Courthouſe of his county on ſome court day, and at ſome public place near the reſidence of the debtor, at leaſt ten days before ſuch ſale, ſhall proceed to ſell by auction, the goods or other eſtate taken under ſuch execution, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy the judgment or decree, as the caſe may be, for the beſt price that can be got for the ſame: Provided always, that if ſuch goods or other eſtate cannot be ſold for three fourths of their value at the leaſt, in the opinion of the perſons hereafter directed to be appointed for that purpoſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the debtor or debtors, or any of them, to enter into bond with ſufficient ſecurities to be approved by the perſons aforeſaid, to pay the money or tobacco for which execution was ſo ſerved, and all coſts, with lawful intereſt for the ſame, to ſuch creditor, within twelve months. And on ſuch bond being given, the ſheriff or other officer ſhall reſtore to ſuch debtor the goods or eſtate ſo taken. And when no ſuch bond and ſecurity ſhall be offered by the debtor, or any perſon for him, and the goods or other eſtate taken in execution, cannot in the opinion of the perſons aforeſaid, be ſold for three fourths of their value at the leaſt, the ſheriff or other officer ſhall ſet up and ſell the ſame for money or tobacco, as the caſe may be, to be paid at the end of twelve months, and ſhall take bond of the buyer or buyers, with one or more ſufficient ſecurities to pay the ſame accordingly, with intereſt, to ſuch creditor.

And be it further enacted, That all and every bond or bonds ſo taken in purſuance of this act, ſhall mention that the ſame was or were entered into for goods or other eſtate taken in execution and returned to the debtor, or ſold to the obligor, as the caſe may be, and ſhall have the force of judgments, and alſo be aſſignable. And ſuch ſheriff or other officer taking ſuch bond, ſhall deliver the ſame to the creditor or his attorney, or return it to the office of the Clerk of the Court from whence ſuch execution iſſued, there to be ſafely kept until demanded by the creditor or his Attorney; and if the money or tobacco ſhall not be paid according to the condition of any ſuch bond, it ſhall be lawful for the creditor or his aſſignee to lodge the ſame, with an affidavit, that the money or tobacco for which ſuch bond was given, or part thereof, is ſtill due, with the Clerk of the Court from whence the execution iſſued, and ſuch Clerk ſhall and may thereupon iſſue an execution for ſo much as ſhall appear from the ſaid bond and affidavit to be ſtill due; and upon ſuch execution, the ſheriff or other officer ſhall not take any ſecurities for the payment of the money or tobacco at a further day, but ſhall levy the ſame immediately, and ſell the property on which the execution ſhall be ſo levied for the beſt price that can be had for the ſame. Provided, that if on return of ſuch execution the debtor can prove the payment of the money for which ſuch execution was levied, either to the aſſignee or the original obligee, before notice of ſuch aſſignment, as the caſe may be, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court to quaſh ſuch execution or give ſuch other judgment therein as to them ſhall ſeem right, and the perſon in whoſe name ſuch execution iſſued, ſhall moreover be liable to the action of ſuch debtor for damages. And for the better directions of ſuch ſheriff or other officer, the Clerk ſhall endorſe upon the back of ſuch execution that no ſecurity is to be taken. Provided, that nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to any judgment or execution not exceeding the ſum of twenty-five ſhillings, or to any execution againſt a ſheriff, Coroner, public Collector, or other perſon legally authoriſed to receive any part of the public revenue, or to any execution againſt any ſuch officer for money received by him under an execution or other proceſs; nor to attornies receiving the money of their clients; nor to ſecurities under the act, intituled "An act to empower ſecurities to recover damages in a ſummary way."

AND be it further enacted, That the court of every county and corporation within this commonwealth, ſhall appoint nine perſons to act as judges of the value of the property and the ſufficiency of the ſecurities that may be offered under this act, and no ſale under execution ſhall be made but in the preſence of at leaſt three of the ſaid perſons. Provided always, that in any caſe where the creditor, his agent or attorney, ſhall be diſſatisfied with the ſufficiency of the ſecurity admitted by ſuch valuers, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch creditor to appeal to the next court to be held for the county or corporation, thereupon, giving notice thereof to the debtor or his attorney; and if ſuch court ſhall be of opinion that the ſecurity ſo admitted was inſufficient, the execution upon which ſuch ſecurity was admitted, ſhall be deemed and taken as alien upon the goods and chattels of ſuch debtor, and ſhall not be diſcharged but upon payment of the debt and coſts, or render of other ſufficient ſecurity ſatisfactory to the court. And moreover the bond and ſecurity given by ſuch debtor ſhall remain valid until ſuch counter ſecurity be given. There ſhall be paid to each of the valuers appointed by virtue of this act, four ſhillings for each days attendance at any ſale, to be taxed in the bill of coſts where there is but one execution, and where there ſhall be more than one execution to be taxed in the bill of coſts on each execution, proportioned to the amount thereof; ſuch attendance not being taxed for more than three valuers in any caſe. And where any property ſhall be returned to the debtor or ſold on twelve months credit under this act, ſuch perſons ſhall give the ſheriff or other officer a certificate that in their opinions ſuch property would not ſell for three fourths of its real value, and that the ſecurity ſo taken were ſufficient: And ſuch certificate ſhall be returned by the ſheriff with the execution, and ſhall be a full indemnification for him therein. And ſuch ſheriff or officer ſhall be allowed thirty pounds of tobacco for taking ſuch bond, and no more, except ſuch allowance for keeping and removing ſuch property as ſhall be at the time of entering into ſuch bond certified by the perſons aforeſaid, to be reaſonable. Every perſon appointed by a court to judge of the value of property taken in execution, and of the ſufficiency of ſecurities offered agreeably to the directions of this act, ſhall, before he proceeds to act under ſuch appointment, take an oath before the court of the county or corporation, or ſome Magiſtrate thereof, that he will truly and impartially execute the truſt repoſed in him by this act.

AND be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to extend to any proceedings that may be had in conſequence of any diſtreſs made or to be made for any rent reſerved and due, or which may hereafter become due, upon any demiſe, leaſe, or contract whatſoever. Where any writ of Capias ad ſatisfaciendum, has been or ſhall be ſerved on any debtor, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch debtor to tender to the ſheriff or other officer ſerving the ſame, property to the value of the debt and coſts for which ſuch execution has iſſued, or may hereafter iſſue, which property the ſaid ſheriff or other officer ſhall receive and proceed to ſell in like manner as is herein directed in the caſe of goods taken in execution upon a writ of Fieri Facias, and ſhall thereupon diſcharge ſuch debtor out of cuſtody.

AND be it further enacted, That where any bond directed or permitted to be given by this act, ſhall be aſſigned, and execution iſſued thereon, againſt the original obligor or obligors, and on ſuch execution there ſhall be a return by the ſheriff or other officer that there were no goods, or not ſufficient goods of the obligor or obligors, to make the debt and coſts, it ſhall be lawful for the clerk, who iſſued ſuch execution, to iſſue a ſecond execution againſt the aſſignor or aſſignors of ſuch bond, for the debt mentioned therein, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall appear to be ſtill due; on which execution there ſhall be ſimilar proceedings to thoſe in an execution againſt the original obligors.

AND be it further enacted, That the valuers ſhall be amenable to their reſpective county or corporation courts, and at the diſcretion of ſuch courts may be deprived of their office for neglect of duty or malfeiſance therein; and upon the death, reſignation, or removal from office of any ſuch valuer, the vacancy ſhall be ſupplied by new appointment of the county or corporation court in which it ſhall happen. When the ſheriff ſhall under any execution have fixed the time and place for the ſale of the property taken under ſuch execution, he ſhall ſummon three of the commiſſioners appointed under this act to value the property and aſcertain the ſufficiency of ſecurities, to attend at the time and place of ſuch ſale. If only two of the ſaid commiſſioners attend, they ſhall, after the hour of two o'clock, chooſe one of the bye-ſtanders to aſſiſt them in ſuch valuation; if only one of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall attend, he ſhall at the ſame time and in the ſame manner chooſe one of the bye-ſtanders, and they ſhall together chooſe a third to value ſuch property as aforeſaid; if neither of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall attend, the ſale ſhall be poſtponed until another day, which ſhall not be longer than ten days, when the ſame proceedings ſhall be had as are directed to take place on the day firſt appointed for the ſale. The ſheriff ſhall adminiſter the ſame oaths to the perſons choſen by the commiſſioners as are directed by this act to be adminiſtered to the commiſſioners by the county or corporation courts.

AND be it further enacted, That all and every other act and acts, and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby repealed.

THIS act ſhall continue in force for three years, and no longer.

Jan. 4, 1788. Paſſed the Houſe of Delegates,
JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Jan. 4, 1788. Paſſed the Senate,
H. BROOKE, C. S.

☞ *All perſons indebted to the printer hereof for Gazettes, &c. are earneſtly requeſt to call and diſcharge their accounts.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

A COMPLETE revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of this city. The magiſtrates, who had been removed from their offices by the party in oppoſition to the Stadtholder, were reſtored to their ſeats in the ſenate and city council. On the 9th inſtant, the grand officers and burgomaſters, who had been expelled or ſecluded by the faction, reſumed the exerciſe of their ſeveral ſtations, and on the following day the ſecluded counſellors were reinſtated in their offices; the perſons who had been appointed by the faction to ſupercede them, made a virtue of neceſſity, they reſigned without any ſtruggle, and gave up employments they could no longer hold.

On Thurſday laſt the burgher maſters received the following letter, from his Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, dated Amſterdam the 9th inſtant.

"In order to ſecure the requiſition of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and the honour of his arms, of being aſſured of the diſarming the auxiliaries and free corps that ſhall be found in Amſterdam, I demand of the Burgher maſters and council of the city, for my entire ſatisfaction of the legal mode of their being diſarmed, that the Leyden Port, or gate, be delivered to his Majeſty's troops, that ſhall appear there to-morrow at noon; and I pledge myſelf no one ſhall come into the city; that the ſtricteſt diſcipline ſhall be obſerved, and that the troops ſhall ſtay no longer after the reſolution of the ſtate, with reſpect to their being diſarmed, ſhall have been put in execution. You ſee, gentlemen, I aſk no more than what the ſtates require, and what other cities, ſuch as Dordrecht and Rotterdam, deſired of me.

C. G. F. D. of BRUNSWICK."

In conſequence of the above, on Wedneſday morning, a deputation of two Burgher-maſters and two of his council, waited on his Highneſs, who was near the Leyden Port, or gate, in order to ſettle every thing relative to the preſent circumſtances; and in the afternoon 150 of the Pruſſian troops came into the city, took poſſeſſion of that port, and the following capitulation was agreed upon.

1ſt. That the Pruſſian troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Leyden gate with one hundred and fifty men and two pieces of cannon.

2d. That two ſquadrons of light horſe ſhould be quartered at Overtoom.

3d. That none of the King's troops come into the city without permiſſion of the Magiſtrates.

4th. That the burgher-maſters and council of the city ſhall take the neceſſary ſteps for the ſecuring of the ſluices, at Haarlem and Muiden poſts.

5th. That the burgher-maſters and council ſhall give the Duke of Brunſwick a daily account how far the reſolutions of the city are brought forward.

6th. That Mons. de Haaren, as commiſſioner on behalf of the Duke of Brunſwick, ſhall be inſtructed to what extent they have proceeded in diſarming the people.

On the day of the ſurrender a ſkirmiſh took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; it was occaſioned by the faction placing wheel barrows, covered with earth, in thoſe ſtreets through which the Stadtholder's friends were advancing on horſeback. This, with ſome other inſults, cauſed a battle to enſue, in which ſome Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely reſtored; and on the eleventh, the Pruſſians took entire poſſeſſion of Amſterdam.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

THE Hebe frigate which lately peeped in at Breſt, and of conſequence brought ſome private intelligence to government, has ſailed again in company with two men of war of 74 guns; from which the conjecture is, that they are gone in queſt of the two men of war that lately ſailed from Breſt.

The chevalier de St. Hypolite, one of the French captains who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very particular manner during the laſt war (and to whoſe very ſuperior addreſs the ſafety of ſome capital ſhips of the French fleet, part of count de Graſſe's after the engagement with the Britiſh ſquadron under Rodney, &c was in a great meaſure attributed) is ſaid to be commander of the ſquadron which lately ſailed from Breſt, that were followed for ſome time by captain Thornborough in the Hebe Frigate. They are the Le Broglio of 64 guns, L'Argonaut of 36, La Praciense of 28, La Pandore of 26, La Pucine of 14. To what quarter they were bound is not known, but it is conceived to the Weſt Indies or the coaſt of Africa.

We can credibly inform that Spain is preparing for war, perhaps, appear of little moment, as thinking that much is not to be apprehended from the exertions of a nation that has ſuffered itſelf to be drubbed, inſulted, and humbled, by the petty ſtate of Algiers. In that view of the matter, ſomething may be ſaid; but in another, it is ſignal not to be altogether neglected. It helps to explain the true deſigns of the other branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, whatever evaſive anſwers they chooſe to give to our remonſtrances; and therefore, as what Spaniards do, having no immediate object of their own to proſecute, muſt be done by concert, we may naturally enough infer, that our neareſt neighbours are not ſo very innocent in their intentions as they pretend.

The great alarm that gave riſe to the preſent preparations for war, it is ſaid aroſe from the intercepted letters of the Marquis de Verac. By theſe Sir James Harris is ſaid to have diſcovered a dark and complicated ſcene of perfidy and intrigue between the Dutch patriots, the French and others, who are not ſuſpected by the nation at large to have any hoſtile views towards the crown of Great Britain.

It ſeems that ſome grand events were brewing, and that the train was laid for an extenſive political exploſion which would at once have thrown Holland, Poland and Turkey, into other hands. Theſe deſigns were not to be executed till the ſpring, ſo that it is fortunate for this kingdom, that the French, like Guy Faux, were detected before their ſchemes were ripe for execution.

Oct. 18. By the mails of yeſterday, the following gallant action is confirmed, of which ſome imperfect accounts had been received.

"A Ruſſian frigate ſailed from Cherſon to Sebaſtopolis in Crimea, and not knowing of the declaration of war, was ſuddenly attacked by 8 Turkiſh veſſels, one of which was of the line, and two others, frigates; the reſt armed tranſports. Notwithſtanding this unequal engagment, the Ruſſian veſſel not only did not receive any damage, but actually kept up ſuch a fire on the Turks, as obliged them to quit the ſeas; the Ruſſian Captain with ſeven glorious wounds he had received, had the ſatisfaction to ſee them fly before him, and afterwards came in triumph into the harbour of Sebaſtopolis."

October 20. Notwithſtanding the lenity which has been purpoſely, and induced by command, ſhewn to the deluded populace in Holland by the Duke of Brunſwick, ample juſtice is to be done on ſome of the ring-leaders of the conſpiracies againſt the Stadtholder, to prevent which, many of them, knowing how well they merit ſuch an acknowledgement of ſervices, have wiſely taken their leave and repaired to Flanders.

By intelligence received by this day's poſt, it appears that there is now more certainty of a war than ever.

Van Berkel, who has been particular inimicable to the cauſe of the Stadtholder, is at laſt in a fair way of meeting the reward due to his activity and zeal. This flaming patriot figured for ſome time among the corps diplomatique in America; and England and Holland have ſeverally felt the effects of his labours in the cauſe of Republicaniſm.

DUBLIN, October 13.

IT was on Wedneſday laſt reported at the Royal Exchange Coffee houſe, on the ſtrength of a letter by that day's packet from London, that two interviews had lately taken place between the Right Honourable CHARLES FOX and Mr. PITT, the conſequence of which was expected would be a coalition and what is more extraordinary, that Mr. Fox will be ſent to Ireland, and not Mr Wilberforce, as ſucceſſor to Mr. Secretary Orde. On this laſt piece of intelligence we ſhall not comment further, than mentioning the old obſervation that miracles will never ceaſe.

October 14. We have received undoubted intelligence, that the French army had been under orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

It is conjectured, that hoſtilities will commence by an attack upon the important Fortreſs Oczacow; for which purpoſe, a very heavy train of artillery has been long ſince in readineſs at Cherſon, and it is highly probable that a Ruſſian army will paſs the winter in Moldavia.

The French have artfully availed themſelves of the inſurrections of Holland, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Cape of Good-Hope, and England has reaſon to be alarmed at her rival nation thus ſecuring to herſelf a key to the Eaſtern ocean:—Trincomale is alſo an object of diſpute.

A few weeks ſince died near Montpelliar, in the ſouth of France, Philip Louis de Vertot, aged 129 years.—He has left a ſon, who is now in his 98th year, and a grandſon, who was 70 on the 20th of Auguſt, on which day they all ſat down to dinner together.

A report gains ground in London, that a proper douceur having been given to a certain foreign Cabinet Miniſter, by a certain Plenipotentiary at that court, ſome ſtate ſecrets of an important nature are now known at St James's, one of which is, that a French and Spaniſh force was to have been collected in a particular latitude early in the next ſummer, for the purpoſe of attacking our Weſt-India iſlands, beginning with Jamaica.

In this expedition, great reliance was placed on the American coloniſts, who were expected to aid the deſign by every means in their power. Should ſucceſs have attended this ſcheme, Jamaica was to be reſtored to Spain, and the reſt of the iſlands to be divided between France and America.

It is confidently reported by ſome perſons who ſeem to have information from a good quarter, that if a war between Great-Britain and France ſhall happen as expected, the Iriſh official Miniſter will, in the name of his Majeſty, call upon the nation for a pecuniary aſſiſtance in the manner of a grant, free gift or ſubſidy: The ſum that will at firſt be demanded will, they ſay, be only 200,000l. but if the exigences of the war ſhall require in ſucceeding years a greater ſum, the vote will occaſionally be increaſed to the utmoſt ability of the nation. Nothing however, of this kind will be brought forward until our new Secretary comes over.

BOSTON, December 14.

OF 800 perſons, and upwards, who have been employed in the buſineſs of fiſhing, the year paſt, not a ſingle one has died by ſickneſs, through the whole term;—not a ſingle one has been taken off by any of thoſe innumerable caſualties which are continually threatening their ſafety. And what renders the mercy ſtill more diſtinguiſhing, they all arrived previous to the anniverſary feſtival.—An event, with the circumſtances of it, not to be paralleled by another inſtance within the memory of the moſt aged among them. This rendered the joy of the day complete; and not only demands from them their united acknowledgements, in the higheſt ſtrains which humanity will admit, but this public rehearſal in honour to the divine protection; and to draw forth the praiſe of every Chriſtian reader in concert with them.

December 20. Saturday evening laſt, between 7 and 8 o'clock, four armed foot pads made an attempt on Mr. Caleb Coolidge, as he was on his way from Cambridge to this town. The circumſtances of this piece of villainy are nearly as follows:—Mr. Coolidge having come from Providence that day, quitted the ſtage at Roxbury, where he took a horſe to carry him to Cambridge, he having buſineſs there, which occaſioned his departure from the direct road to Boſton. Soon after he left Cambridge, he quitted the horſe, and diſmiſſed the boy who came thus far with him to carry the horſe back. Thinking himſelf out of danger, he came along down the road, ſingly, and on foot, without any interruption, till within about a mile and an half of Charles river bridge, where he was ſtopped by a man, whom Mr. Coolidge took to be an Iriſhman; the fellow bid Mr. Coolidge ſtand, which he did; and on being ordered to deliver his money he heſitated a moment, and the fellow perſiſting in his demands, Mr. Coolidge, with a ſtout ſtick, ſtruck him over the head, which laid the miſcreant to the ground. Immediately, as Mr. Coolidge was going away, three other ſcoundrels, whom he did not ſuſpect were ſo near, came up and forced from him his watch, pocket book, and caſh, to the amount of 253l with which they made off.

Dec. 24. We hear a veſſel, arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt-Indies brings intelligence, that the Engliſh Iſlands are opened to the Americans, in conſequence of the expectation of a war.

Wedneſday arrived here the ſchooner Jack, Captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croiſic in France. The Captain informs, that at that port every thing wore the aſpect of war—that though an inconſiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c.—that reports were, that Amſterdam had ſurrendered—that an Engliſh frigate was continually cruiſing off Breſt,—that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had demanded of the Court of Berlin, that the troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By Captain Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax on Thurſday, we learn that preparations for a ſpeedy war, were making at that place—that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war eſtabliſhments &c.

Laſt Wedneſday evening about eight o'clock the gaol in this town was diſcovered to be on fire; but by the uſual activity of the inhabitants was ſoon extinguiſhed without any material damage. It was probably ſet on fire by ſome of the priſoners, in order to make their eſcape.

NEWBURY-PORT, Dec. 19.

LAST Thurſday morning, about two o'clock this town was alarmed by the ringing of the bells and cry of fire, which proved to be at the Work houſe—The inhabitants immediately collected, and extinguiſhed the fire without its doing any material damage, except conſuming the Bridewell.—It is ſuppoſed by the inhabitants in general that ſome evil minded perſon, or perſons, broke into the work houſe yard in the night and conveyed fire to a negro wench known by the name of Black Luce, who was confined in Bridewell for her notorious bad deeds, and that ſhe ſet the building on fire, as the block to which ſhe was chained was burnt two inches deep, and ſeveral links of the chain were quite red.—The wench, much againſt her inclination, was dragged out of the building juſt time enough to ſave the life ſhe had forfeited to juſtice long ago—It is hoped that the villain, or villians, who conveyed the fire to her will be detected, and receive the puniſhment due to ſuch enormous crime—which is the GALLOWS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

ON Saturday laſt arrived in this port, the ſhip George, Captain Hunter, in 56 days from Greenock, in Scotland, by whom Glaſgow and Edinburgh papers are received to the 24th of October, and 28th from London.

No war is yet declared between the Courts of Verſailles and London. Mr. Grenville's negociation, it ſeems, has not been ſatisfactory. It appears that the requiſitions of the Court of London were, a diſmemberment of the garriſon at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomale and the demolition of the works at Cherburg. If this be the caſe, and France be not ſunk to her loweſt ebb, with reſpect to finance, the greateſt preſumption is, that a formal declaration of WAR will take place early in the ſpring.—As for Holland, an apparent puſillanimous ſurrender of all to the Prince Stadtholder has reinſtated her in a kind of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated December 20.

IT is with pleaſure I inform you that the people here continue to be warmly fœderal. The new conſtitution has the advantage of all great truths.—The more it is examined, the more it is admired.

"The inhabitants of our town, on the morning of the day their Deputies in Convention were to return, fired a morning gun, and at twelve o'clock thirteen rounds were fired out of a piece of artillery belonging to the ſtate. From that time, until night, all the bells in town were ringing. I never had been a witneſs of ſo much reſpect being paid by the people to their Delegates, or of more general joy upon any occaſion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, to his friend in this city, dated December 3d, 1787.

"*Since your departure from this country we have been engaged and are now in a war with the Creek Indians; ſmall parties have penetrated as low down as the Canonchee, killed our citizens, and done other damage—It is my firm belief that it might have been ſtopped in the firſt ſtage had the Executives of this country brought to trial a Colonel ALEXANDER, who had murdered 8 or 9 Indians on their hunting grounds.—The Legiſlature have ordered four regiments to be raiſed of 750 men each, and at the expiration of the war they are to receive a certain tract of country within the Indian limits for their ſervices.*

Should the Commiſſioners of North and South-Carolina and Georgia with the Continental Agent meet ſpeedily—I have hopes that they will adjuſt the diſpute, whereby the unfortunate families who have been drove from their houſes, may return in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their labour.

January 5. Captain M'Clenachan, who arrived at Marcus Hook in 36 days from Dominica, ſays, that between four and five thouſand ſailors and negroes were daily employed in fortifying that iſland—That five ſail of Britiſh men of war were arrived at Antigua—That there was a very hot preſs there, and in other of the Engliſh iſlands—That two French frigates were ſeen cruiſing off Dominica ſeveral days before Captain M'Clenachan ſailed.

By Captain Malowny, in three weeks from Halifax, arrived at the Piers, Fort-Iſland; we are informed, that Admiral Sawyr, in a 50 gun ſhip and 4 or 5 fri-

gates and ſloops of war, were at that place, that every exertion that poſſibly could be made, were by erecting fortifications, &c. and mounting guns on thoſe already made.

RICHMOND, JAN. 17.

WE hear that inſurance on goods from England to Halifax, in conſequence of the expected war, had advanced to 25 per cent.

A late London paper mentions, that the under writers have conſiderably raiſed the premiums of homeward bound merchant ſhips, apprehenſive that a ſerious blow had already been ſtruck in ſome of the diſtant dependencies of the Britiſh empire—and that the policies of inſurance, giving ten guineas to recieve one hundred, if hoſtilities commence between England and France within three months, were ſince done at thirty guineas, to receive one hundred. Policies to this effect were done a month ago for five guineas each,

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SOUTHALL & HAY,

BEG leave to return their grateful thanks to the public for the encouragement which their brewery has met with, and to inform them, that, on account of the excellent quality of the laſt years crop of barley, and the ſeveral duties impoſed by the Aſſembly on foreign malt liquors, they are thereby enabled to make the quality of their beers better than heretofore, and on account of the ſcarcity of ſpecie, they will receive in payment intereſt and civil liſt warrants and all other public ſecurities at their current value.—As it is their earneſt deſire to bring their beers to as great perfection as poſſible, and to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to all thoſe who will encourage domeſtic manufactures; they flatter themſelves with the generous aid of the public, without which, no new manufacture can be brought to perfection.

RICHMOND. Jan. 16. 1788.

SCHOOL.
M. HODGSON,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a ſchool on the 4th of February next, on the croſs ſtreet oppoſite Mr. TROWER's tavern, for the inſtructing of YOUNG LADIES in the following branches of FEMALE accompliſhment, and on the terms under ſpecified, viz. Reading, writing, cyphering, and all kinds of needle work, at 5 l. per annum, and a dollar entrance. Reading, writing, and needle work, at 4 l. per annum, and a dollar entrance. As Mrs. Hodgſon has had a very numerous ſchool at Norfolk, compoſed of the children of the moſt reſpectable families, and has given general ſatisfaction, ſhe flatters herſelf that her abilities in the line of her profeſſion, and her aſſiduity to make her inſtructions pleaſing and profitable to her pupils, will render an object worthy the patronage of thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to honour her with the charge of their children.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1788

Thomas Rutherford,

BEGS leave to inform the public, as it is his intention to take a trip to EUROPE in the courſe of the ſpring, and therefore finding it neceſſary to cloſe all accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, that he can give no further credit on any account whatever, he therefore hopes no one will apply on that ſcore, he alſo begs leave to remind thoſe who are indebted to him, that it will be out of his power to grant any further indulgence, but that to accommodate them, he will receive in payment of their accounts, tobacco, or other country produce, or public ſecurities at their current value.

☞ He has alſo on Hand,

A conſiderable ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which will be ſold on very moderate terms.

RICHMOND, Jan 16. 1788.

THE purchaſers of negroes at the ſale made by the Executors of JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, the 9th and 10th days of February laſt, are hereby requeſted to take notice, that their bonds become due on ſaid days next month, when, if not punctually diſcharged, intereſt accrues from the reſpective dates thereof—They are fathar deſired to obſerve that if due attention is not paid to this requeſt, their bonds muſt be immediately put into the hands of Attornies—The ſame notice is given to every other debtor, either by bond or open account. It is not to be conſidered as a threat, nor need any apology be made more than to obſerve, a ſpeedy collection muſt take place, or the eſtate entruſted to our charge be ſacrificed, when more is due than againſt it, and no other alternative.

The claimants who attended to our public requeſt in June 1785, (Meſſrs. Hayes and Nicholſon's papers) of making their juſt demands known, have our thankful acknowledgments; thoſe who have not complied therewith, are again called on, that ample proviſion may be made for their diſcharge.

ADAM HUNTER,
And
ABNER VERNON, } *Ex'ors.*

January 1, 1788.

For Sale,
A PAIR OF ELEGANT
CHARIOT HORSES,
OF FULL SIZE,
For READY MONEY.

For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

RICHMOND, January 16, 1788.

THE Directors of the public buildings hereby give notice that on Tueſday the 29th inſtant, there will be a meeting at the Senate Houſe at 11 o'clock, to receive propoſals for furniſhing the materials neceſſary for finiſhing the Capitol, and alſo the propoſals of the workmen in brick, wood, and plaiſter Bills of the materials and draughts of the different parts of the work will be ready for the inſpection of the undertakers, upon which contracts will then be made. The Directors beg leave to inform the public that the warrants drawn on the fund ariſing from the additional duties of two per cent are now the beſt in circulation, and will in future be received in payment of the duties, as the fund upon which they are charged is clear of any other appropriation, and therefore flatter themſelves the propoſals given in will be very reaſonable.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT the Court of Huſtings for the city of Richmond, will, on the fourth Monday in this month proceed to appoint a SERJEANT for the city, for twelve months, then next enſuing.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14, 1788.

To be Sold,
Or RENTED,

On reaſonable TERMS, for a TERM of YEARS,

A good Dwelling Houſe,

With every neceſſary OUT HOUSE for a family.

Alſo a convenient Store Houſe,

With two rooms below, and three above,

With a LUMBER HOUSE and STABLE,

Lying in HANOVER TOWN.

There is adjoining the above HOUSES,

A few acres of very rich LAND,

Which may be had with them.

☞ If I do not diſpoſe of, or rent the above houſes, before the 1ſt of April next, I will then leaſe a plantation in Albemarle county, well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, with a good Dwelling Houſe thereon.

JOSEPH BRAND.

HANOVER-TOWN, Jan. 1, 1788.

Four Dollars Reward.
LOST

ON Monday evening laſt the 24th inſtant, between the Bridge and Rockett's, a large metal Stop Watch, makers name, Turner, London, No. 1071, with a ſteel chain, one large gold ſeal, cypher W H. one braſs watch key, and one gold ditto. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver her to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHMOND, December 29, 1787.

To be SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, Oct. 25, 1787.

Warrington & Keene,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

That they are removed from the Store of

Iſaac Younghuſband, Eſquire,

Oppoſite to Galt's Tavern,

And have opened FOR SALE,

An extenſive and general ASSORTMENT of

PRIME SEASONABLE

GOODS,

At their new ſtore near the old Capitol, built upon the ſame ſpot where JAMES WARRINGTON was burnt out in the fire of January 1787, which they are determined to diſpoſe of by the package, piece, or otherwiſe, on the moſt moderate terms.

* * * Military certificates, intereſt warrants, &c. as alſo tobacco, and ginſang, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1788.

For Sale,

THE Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, and two lots whereon it ſtands, with all the improvements; alſo two lots on the back ſtreet, on which are good ſtables, with 28 double ſtalls. Adjoining the ſaid lot is a genteel dwelling houſe, 44 by 24, with two rooms, and a 12 foot paſſage below, and 4 rooms above, at preſent occupied by Col. JAMES INNES, likewiſe a ſmall lot with a dwelling houſe on it, adjoining the Maſon's Hall.

A part of the above property will be ſold for caſh, the remainder for long credit, with bond and approved ſecurity.

GABRIEL GALT.

¶¶ It is requeſted by the ſubſcriber that thoſe who are indebted to him either on bond or open account to make ſpeedy payments, as he is determined to put them into the hands of an Attorney to bring ſuit without determination. Thoſe that he is indebted to will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, that he may make proviſion for the payment of them.

G. GALT.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1788,

Will be Sold,

On the premiſes, on Monday the 25th of February, if fair; otherwiſe the next fair day,

THE LAND,

In LUNENBURG county, lately advertiſed, belonig to the eſtate of Mr. William Barrett, deceaſed. It is divided into four tracts of about 700 acres each, payments will be required at different periods, which may make it eaſy to the purchaſers after paying one eighth part on the day of ſale. A quantity of CORN and FODDER will be ſold at the ſame time for cash or tobacco, by

THE EXECUTORS.

MOULD CANDLES, at 1s. per pound,

By MYER DERKHEIM, at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſ. Moſes and Joſeph A. Myers, oppoſite Meſſ. Montgomery, Henry, & co. The beſt turpentine ſoap, at 9d. the ſingle pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen ſtuff in exchange for ſoap.

Any perſon finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Jan. 2, 1788.

JANUARY 1, 1788.

I AM directed to forewarn all perſons from the preſent date, from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION.—Any one offending herein after this caution, may depend upon being taken notice of.

THOMAS CARTER, Overſeer.

May be had at this Office,

PRICE 7½ d.

A ſtatement of the Public

DEBT,

By Mr. William Ronald, one of the committee appointed for that purpoſe.

York Grammar-School,

December 17, 1787.

MR. EVANS enjoys ſincere pleaſure in thus paying his grateful acknowledgements to the gentlemen of York and of other parts of the country, for the countenance and encouragement which they have ſhewn him as a teacher; and as he flatters himſelf that they have found no cauſe to regret the confidence which they have repoſed in his attention and abilities, he hopes for the continuance of their patronage.

To the public he thinks it proper to add that, he continues the tuition of youth in the claſſicks and the Engliſh language; writing and arithmetick; geography and the uſe of the globes;——for the laſt of which branches he is provided with a very complete apparatus.

The terms are ten pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly with one dollar upon admiſſion towards fire for the ſeaſon.

Mr. Evans's motives for fixing upon one uniform, liberal price are, firſt, that by making it worth his while to confine his attention to a ſmaller number of boys, he may be able to do them greater juſtice; and ſecondly, that thus children, if not of looſer principles, at leaſt of more vulgar habits, may be prevented from intermixing to corrupt the morals and vitiate the manners of his pupils.

W. SHERMER,

Has received from EUROPE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a very moderate advance,

WHOLESALE,

At his SOTRE near the Capitol, either for CASH, TOBACCO, or MILITARY CERTIFICATES, at their current value.

They conſiſt of the following and other ARTICLES, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond, and coarſe cloths, Kendal cottons, cordaroys, fuſtains, jeans, ſattinets, velvets, velveteens, moleſkin, Denmark ſattin, denims, everlaſtings, hair ſhags, and all kinds of MANCHESTER GOODS. Thread, buttons, ſilk, twiſt, &c. Blankets, plains, and flannels. Yarn, and worſtead ſtockings, hats, and ſhoes, Iriſh linen from 8d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Sheeting, both Scotch and Iriſh, and brown Holland. Calicoes, and printed handkerchiefs in variety of patterns, and mode. Mattraſſes, and bed tykes. An aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable pieces for waiſtcoats in figured velvets, Moncrief, ſtriped, and quilted ſilks and ſattins, and flannel with ſilk ſtripes. Men's gloves, lined with flannel and lamb ſkin. Leather breeches, and boots, Sadlery, amongſt which are a few ſingle chair harneſs. Pottery in Queen's ware, &c. All kinds of hardware, and ironmongery. Powder and ſhot. A quantity of Scotch and Wilton CARPETS in variety of patterns. &c. &c. &c.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premiſes on the 24th day of January 1787, one tract of LAND lying in Louiſa county, taxed in the name of JOHN MOORE, dec. ſaid to bolong to Col. JOHN HARVIE, containing ſix hundred acres, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes, due for 1786, and expences attending the ſale.

REVENUE TAX,	£.	7	10 0
CERTIFICATE TAX,		5	0 0

JOHN POINDEXTER, D. S.
for Thomas Johnſon, Sheriff.

LOUISA, Dec. 17, 1787.

Will be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue law, on the premiſes, on Monday the 14th day of January 1788, to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate taxes for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, and other neceſſary expences attending the ſale, viz.

ONE thouſand acres of land, (more or leſs) belonging to Joſeph Loyall, lying in Henry county, on the branches of Turky Cock Creek, adjoining the land of Mr. John Booth, in ſaid county.

NATHAN RYAN, D. S.
for ABRAHAM PENN, Sheriff.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON,
At his Office near the COURT HOUSE,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year 1788,

Being Befextile, or Leap Year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, riſing and ſetting of the Sun; Change and full of the Moon; County and other Court days; liſt of Public Officers; Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs; a variety of Anecdotes and pieces of Wit; Weight of Gold as eſtabliſhed by act of Aſſembly; Scale of Depreciation; a complete table for weighing Gold, from one Grain to ſixty four Ounces; Receipt for a Cancer; an eaſy method of finding Intereſt for any ſum; Days on which the Poſts and Packets ſet out; Receipt for making French Bread; how to keep French Beans and Green Peas till Chriſtmas; to make Mead; to fine Cyder; a ſhort ſketch on Gardening; to take Pimples and Freckles off the Face; to make Liquid Blacken; Receipts for Worms in Children; to take out Greaſe, ſpots of Ink, Tar, Wine, &c. out of Cloth; to kill Chinches, Gargle for the Soar Throat: cure for the Scurvy, Tooth-Ach, and a number of other uſeful Receipts.

For SALE,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

For caſh, military certificates, or intereſt warrants at their current value,

AN unexpired term of a leaſe of the houſe now occupied by Marcus Elcan, ſituated on the main ſtreet in this city, well ſituated for a ſtore and family, with neceſſary out houſes; alſo a large lumber houſe.—For further particulars, inquire of the printer hereof.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, in Louiſa county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof, as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax for 1785, and Certificate tax for 1784, and 1785, due January 1785, and 1786, and other expences incurred.

	Acres.
ON Monday 21ſt Jan. 1788, Tho. Pleaſants,	420.
Ditto. do.	500.
On Tueſday the 22d, James Crews,	200.
On Wedneſday the 23d, Joh Harris,	50.
On Thurſday the 24 th, John Overton,	150.

R. YANCY, for
W. Thomſon, late Sheriff.

LOUISA, December 8, 1787.

TAKEN up in Hanover, near the Hon. Peter Lyons's, a ſmall bay MARE, with ſaddle ſpots on her back, about 4 feet 1 inch high, 8 or 9 years old, a long buſhy tail, and thick mane, which hangs on the near ſide, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock S. near hind foot white above the footlocks, ſhe gallops very well. Appraiſed to ten dollars.

THOMAS BOWLES.

For Sale,

For Caſh or Long Credit.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing three hundred acres, more or leſs (near thirty of which is reclaimed meadow.) It is beautifully ſituated within four miles of the city of Richmond, on the main road to Williamſburg, it was the property of ROBERT GILBERT deceaſed. There is on the ſaid farm, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, and every other out houſe neceſſary for a genteel family. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately it is ſold, by

GABRIEL GALT.
JAMES ANDERSON.

TREASURY OFFICE,

DECEMBER 6, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on the army debt, will be apportioned among the holders of the warrants for the fifth years intereſt on Military Certificates, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof, and the 2nd day of January next.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

IN the month of March next I propoſe to divide ſeveral tracts of land, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres, into lots, to contain from 100 to 150 acres each—The ſaid lots are intended to be leaſed for lives or a term of years. The greateſt part of the ſaid lands lie in the counties of Shanandoah and Frederick, in the vicinity of Marlbrough Iron-Works, and in the neighbourhood of the borough of Wincheſter—Thoſe who wiſh to leaſe any of the ſaid lots may have further information, by applying to me in the city of Richmond, during the preſent ſeſſion of General-Aſſembly, or after that time, to me or my Agent at the works aforeſaid.

ISAAC ZANE.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING,
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Delarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1783, 84, 85, and 86.